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25X1 1. Iron Ore Mines.

- Ljubija: Large deposits of iron ore in Northeast Bosnia. Open pit and underground mines. Mechanized and uses electrical equipment extensively. Most of the ore is sent to the Jesenice foundries. Mines are linked by rail to the Prijedor-Sunja-Zagreb rail line.
- Vares: Five mines in this area, all mechanized and electrified. Furnishes ore to the Zenica foundries. Linked by narrow-gauge track and funicular railways to the Sarajevo-Zagreb-Belgrade rail line.
- Jesenice: In Northwest Slovenia near the Austrian frontier. Large iron ore deposits in this area which are shipped to the Jesenice foundries via the Jesenice-Kranj-Ljubljana rail line.
- Dobrava: Mines in this area furnish ore to the Jesenice and Dubrova (sic) foundries. Ore is sent via the Dobrava-Jesenice-Kranj-Ljubljana railroad.
- Kosovo: Goleo Manganese Mine in Northwest Macedonia. Excellent quality manganese, but the mine is only semi-mechanized, and production is low. Linked by rail to the Pristina-Skopje railroad.
- Marktica: Molybdenum mine in Eastern Serbia near the Bulgarian border. Preparations for opening the mine were begun before the war. The Germans completed the development and installed new and modern machinery. The ore is mined on the surface and underground. Linked to the Nis-rot-Bulgaria and to the Nis-Laskovac-Skopje rail lines.
- Brdjani: In Northcentral Serbia near Cacak. One semi-mechanized manganese mine with furnaces for processing the metal. The quality of the ore is good but production is limited.

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Rudnik: One chrome mine in the Kosmet near Kos Mitrovica. The mine is semi-mechanized and has furnaces for processing ore. Linked to the Kos-Mitrovica-Belgrade rail lines.

## 2. Copper Mines.

Bor: Mines located near Borski Rudnici in Northwest Serbia. The deposits extend in the Bor-Zajecar-Donji Milanovac triangle. Both pit and underground mines. Mechanized with modern equipment. Has its own electric power plant which supplies electricity to the furnaces. Prior to 1938, only crude copper ingots were produced, but at that time machinery was installed for purifying the metal. Annual production is now about 60,000 tons of electrolytic copper. The mines also produce 3,000 to 4,000 kilograms of gold annually.

Tajdanpek: Copper mine located in Northeast Serbia near the town of Donji Milanovac. Has own electric power station. Mechanized. Linked by funicular railway with loading facilities on the Danube.

Krupanj: Traces of copper have been found in the Asbukovac District near the Drina river in the triangle formed by Krupanj-Bajinabasta-Zvornik. This area has been only partially surveyed and no serious effort has been made to extract the ore because of a total lack of communications.

## 3. Antimony Mines.

Krupanj: The Krupanjski Udruzeni mines in this area operate three pits. There is machinery for processing the ore, but production is low due to antiquated equipment. The metal is transported by truck to Sabac, a distance of about 70 kilometers.

Zajaca: Four mines are located in this area in Northeast Serbia. The mining equipment is good, and there are modern installations for processing the ore. The metal is transported to Sabac by truck or by rail to the Sava river.

Ivanica: The Lisanski Antimony Mine is located in this area in Central Serbia. Two pits are operated, and the equipment is modern and good. Has an electric power station. The mine is connected to the Belgrade-Sarajevo railroad.

## 4. Bauxite Mines.

Drnis: Open pit mines in Dalmatia. Large deposits of ore. Linked by rail to Split, and most of the ore is sent to the Lozovac refinery near Sebenico.

Evernik: Open pit mines in Northwest Dalmatia. Ore is transported by truck to Sebenico or to the railway station of Knin.

Mostar: Large deposits of ore in Southeast Hercegovina. Mines are mechanized and have their own electric power stations. Linked to the Mostar-Sarajevo rail line.

Bosanska Krupa: This bauxite deposit in Northeast Bosnia is still under development. New rail lines are being built in the area.

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Ptuj: Mines in this area of Northeast Slovenia, near the Hungarian border, are still under development. The ore will be sent to the new processing plant of Ituj which will be the largest in Yugoslavia.

## 5. Lead Mines.

Mezice: Lead mines in this area, in Northeast Slovenia, near the Austrian frontier, are at Mezice, Crna, Mosenik and Litija. The ore from these mines is processed in the smelters at Mezice which are old but still in good condition.

Zvecan: In pre-war days, the mines in this area were owned by the Trepca Mines Ltd., London, and included the Zvecan, Zletovo Mines Ltd., Kopaonik Mines Ltd., and the Stari Trg Mine. These mines are still in good condition and are operating at full capacity. The ore extracted is taken to Zvecan for processing. It contains a small amount of silver.

## 6. Zinc Mines.

Zvecan: This district in the Kosmet includes the following zinc mines: Zvecan, Zletovo Mines Ltd., Kopaonik Mines Ltd., and the Stari Trg, all of which belonged to the Trepca Mines Ltd., London, prior to the war. Under British direction much of the ore was exported to England via Salonika, but now part is processed at Zvecan and part is sent to the Zorka Chemical Works at Sabac, where it is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Celje: In Central Slovenia. Two mines in this area: one near Leci and the other near Sostanj. The mechanized equipment is old but still efficient. The ore is sent to the Cinkarna Smelter in Celje for processing.

## 7. Mercury Mines.

Istria: The only mercury mines in Yugoslavia are in this region. Mechanized and have own electric power stations and plants for purifying the ore. Production has been hampered by sabotage, and a lack of proper containers has curtailed exports.

## 8. Gold Mines.

Slisanj: One small mine in Southern Serbia. Equipment is modern but production is poor. The mine is connected with Leskovac by road.

## 9. Brick Clay.

Darosava: Central Serbia, mostly open pit mines. Mechanized equipment and several newly constructed brickyards near the mines. The clay from these mines is of excellent quality and is used for firebrick, earthenware, and by the chemical industry.

Celje: Two clay mines in Central Slovenia, only partially mechanized. This clay is used for making bricks.

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Titov Veles: Kaolin Mine in Central Macedonia. This mine is still being developed and production is low.

## 10. Asbestos.

Stragare: One mine in Central Serbia. Equipment is only partially mechanized but quality of asbestos is good. Processing plant near the mine. Asbestos is carried by truck to the Krabuljevac-Belgrade rail line.

Titov Veles: One mine, semi-mechanized. Processing plant near the mine.

## 11. Quartz.

Zajecar: In Northeast Serbia. Quartz from this area supplies the glass factories at Paracin.

Paracin: Caves in this area supply quartz to the local glass factories.

Skoplje: Caves in this area supply quartz to the glass factories in Pancevo.

Rogatec: Caves in this area of Northeast Slovenia furnish quartz to factories in Slovenia.

## 12. Chalk.

Bosanski Novi: This mine in Northeast Bosnia is equipped with its own processing plant. Linked by rail to the Bosanski Novi-Belgrade rail line.

Titov Veles: One semi-mechanized chalk mine in Central Macedonia. Equipped with furnaces for processing the stone. These same furnaces are also used by a plaster factory of Belgrade.

Prilep: One small mine in Southern Macedonia. Equipped with processing machinery.

## 13. Quarries.

Granite: Granite quarries are found at Jablanice (Central Bosnia), Grahovica (East Croatia) and at Kadina Luka (Central Serbia).

Marble: Marble is found at Prilep (Central Macedonia), Arandjelovac (Central Serbia), Sv. Petar (Isola di Brazza, Croatia) and at Dobra (on the Danube River).

## 14. Salt

Usora: A rock salt mine in Northeast Bosnia, with four deep shafts. The mine is mechanized and is producing well, although the equipment is old. Connected with the mine is a processing plant which grinds and grades the salt. Much of the production of this mine is sent to the Solvay Chemical Factory at Lukavac.

Salt Flats: There are a number of salt flats all along the Adriatic Coast. A new salt flat has recently been constructed at Ulcinj on the coast of Montenegro near the Albanian frontier.

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